

# DUAL-MODE METHODS, SYSTEMS, AND TERMINALS PROVIDING REDUCED MOBILE TERMINAL REGISTRATIONS

## RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application is a continuation-in-part application claiming  
priority from U.S. Application Serial No. 09/526,673 entitled "Method of  
Directing a Call to a Mobile Telephone in a Dual Mode Cellular-Satellite  
Communications Network" filed March 16, 2000; which is a continuation of  
U.S. Application Serial No. 08/881,253 entitled "Position Registration" filed  
June 24, 1997; which is a continuation of U.S. Application Serial No.  
08/368,877 entitled "Position Registration" filed January 5, 1995, now  
10 abandoned; which is a continuation-in-part application claiming priority from  
U.S. Application Serial No. 08/179,958 entitled "Position Registration for  
Cellular Satellite Communication Systems" filed January 11, 1994, now  
abandoned. This application also claims priority from U.S. Application  
Serial No. 08/754,382 entitled "Position Registration for Cellular Satellite  
15 Communication Systems" filed November 21, 1996, now; which is a  
continuation of U.S. Application Serial No. 08/179,958 entitled "Position  
Registration for Cellular Satellite Communication Systems" filed January  
11, 1994, now abandoned. The disclosures of these applications are  
hereby incorporated herein in their entirety by reference.

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## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the field of communications  
and more particularly to dual-mode communications systems, networks,  
terminals, and methods.

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When mobile phones are in a standby or idle mode, the idle  
mobile phones may listen to a signal radiated by the communication  
system in order to recognize if and when the mobile phone is being called.  
An attractive communication system from the user's viewpoint would be a  
dual mode satellite/cellular telephone that would listen to and connect calls  
30 with a land-based cellular system if the mobile phone is in range, or to a

satellite system when the land-based cellular system is not in range. The principle advantage of such a dual system is that the number of subscribers outside cellular coverage at any instant might only be a small fraction of the total number of subscribers, thus the number of subscribers needing to

5 access the satellite system is reduced. This permits a satellite system of limited capacity to take on a much greater number of subscribers than its capacity would otherwise allow, perhaps 100 times the equivalent ratio in cellular systems. In addition, the number of subscribers actively listening to a calling channel, i.e. those in the idle mode, already exceeds the number

10 actually involved in conversation by a factor of 20 to 200. As a result, the number of potential subscribers to a dual mode satellite/cellular system can be 2,000 to 20,000 times the satellite system's call capacity.

It is clear that in such a dual mode communication system, the network should preferably know whether a particular mobile phone

15 should be called via the land-based cellular system or via the satellite system. However, to call every subscriber via both systems would pose a very severe calling channel load in view of the potential 100 fold increase in subscribers as mentioned above. Therefore, it is desirable to restrict calling/paging of subscribers via the satellite system to only those mobile

20 phones that are known or suspected to be presently listening to the satellite calling channel. In a cellular communication system or a satellite communication system, it may be desirable to restrict paging/calling areas to those areas in which a called mobile phone is thought to be located. Both cellular and satellite systems are more or less global and the paging

25 capacity to call every mobile phone over the whole globe is hard to provide. This problem is solved by means of registration.

Registration means that a mobile telephone informs the network what calling channel it is presently listening to. The network then knows which of a number of limited paging areas the mobile telephone is

30 most likely to be in, and calls to that mobile telephone can be broadcast to that paging area. This process can involve transmitting calls to a mobile telephone via several base station transmitters at different sites in the same

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mode mobile terminal and the terrestrial communications network, the location within which the dual-mode mobile terminal has been most recently registered for communications service with the terrestrial communications network can be identified for the satellite communications  
5 network.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating terrestrial and satellite communications networks according to embodiments to the present  
10 invention.

Figure 2 is a diagram of a terrestrial cellular communications network according to embodiments to the present invention.

Figure 3 is a block diagram of a mobile terminal according to embodiments to the present invention.

Figure 4 is a flow chart illustrating operations of a mobile terminal according to embodiments to the present invention.

Figure 5 is a flow chart illustrating mobility management operations according to embodiments to the present invention.

## 20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be  
25 construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout. It will also be understood that when an element is referred to as being "connected" or  
30 "coupled" to another element, it can be directly connected or coupled to the other element or intervening elements may be present. In contrast, when

an element is referred to as being "directly connected" or "directly coupled" to another element, there are no intervening elements present.

A dual-mode satellite and terrestrial mobile communications system according to embodiments of the present invention is illustrated in

5 Figure 1. As shown, a satellite communications network including a ground station **GND** and a multi-beam orbiting satellite **SAT** can provide communications service with one or more mobile communications terminals located in satellite coverage areas **SCA1-3** via respective antenna spot beams. In addition, terrestrial communications networks,

10 such as GSM cellular communications networks, can provide communications service with one or more mobile communications terminals located in respective terrestrial coverage areas **TCA1-4**, typically provided in regions of relatively high population density. Figure 2 illustrates an example of a terrestrial communications network including a terrestrial

15 coverage area **TCA** having a plurality of cells **Ca-n**, a mobile telephone switching office **MTSO**, a home location register **HLR**, a visitor location register **VLR**, and a mobility management subsystem **MMSS** according to the GSM cellular communications standard. A mobile terminal can, thus, be configured to communicate via one or more of the terrestrial

20 communications networks and/or the satellite communications network. While the mobility management subsystem is shown as a separate element of each terrestrial network, aspects of mobility management may be performed by the mobile telephone switching office, the home location registers, and/or the visitor location registers. Alternately, mobility

25 management for multiple terrestrial networks may be performed by a mobility management system separate from the terrestrial networks.

Communications via a local area terrestrial communications network are generally preferred when available because terrestrial communications can generally be provided at a lower cost than satellite

30 communications. When communications via a terrestrial network are not available, communications via the wide area satellite network may be provided. A mobile terminal may communicate via the satellite

communications network, for example, when outside the terrestrial coverage areas, when in a null region of a terrestrial coverage area, when there is no available capacity in a terrestrial coverage area, or when a terrestrial system does not provide service compatible with the mobile

5 terminal.

As shown in Figure 3, a dual-mode mobile terminal **41** according to the present invention can include a transmitter **43**, a receiver **45**, a processor **47**, and a user interface **49** which may include a speaker, a microphone, a keypad, and/or a display. As shown, the transmitter and

10 receiver are each coupled with antenna **51** and the processor **47** to transmit and receive communications from terrestrial and satellite networks in the terrestrial and satellite coverage areas illustrated in Figure 1. The user interface **49** is coupled with the processor **47** and can accept input from and provide output to a user of the mobile terminal. As will be

15 understood by those having skill in the art, the mobile terminal **41** can be a wireless communications device such as a radiotelephone, a personal digital assistant, and/or a portable computing device providing data, voice, graphic, and/or video communications. Moreover, the transmitter can be defined to include a single transmitter providing transmissions to different

20 types of communications networks such as terrestrial and satellite networks, or multiple transmitters providing transmissions to the different types of networks. Similarly, the receiver can be defined to include a single receiver providing reception from different types of communications networks such as terrestrial and satellite networks, or multiple receivers

25 providing reception from the different types of networks.

As further shown in Figures 1 and 2, each of the terrestrial communications networks may be a cellular communications network including a plurality of base stations providing service for respective cells **Ca-n** of the terrestrial coverage area **TCA1-4**, a mobile telephone switching

30 office **MTSO1-4**, home location register **HLR1-4**, visitor location register **VLR1-4**, and mobility management subsystem **MMSS1-4**. Moreover, each of the terrestrial networks and the satellite network can be coupled to a

public switched telephone network **PSTN** so that communications can be provided between two mobile terminals via the satellite network, between two mobile terminals via one or more terrestrial networks, between one mobile terminal via the satellite network and a second mobile terminal via one of the terrestrial networks, or between a mobile terminal and a conventional telephone via the **PSTN** and one of the satellite or terrestrial networks. Alternately, one or more of the terrestrial networks and/or the satellite network may be coupled separately without coupling through the **PSTN**.

10 In a terrestrial GSM cellular communications network according to embodiments of the present invention, the home location register HLR includes a register for each mobile terminal native to that network. The HLR register for each native mobile terminal is used to record the last known position of the respective mobile terminal so that  
15 calls to the native terminal can be appropriately routed. Accordingly, when a call is placed to a mobile terminal, the call is first routed to the home location register of the native cellular network for the mobile terminal, and the cellular network (via the **MMSS**) determines where to page the called mobile terminal based on the location indicated by the respective HLR  
20 register. If the mobile terminal was last located in a cell of the native terrestrial coverage area, the native **MMSS** can direct the call to the appropriate cell or cells of a designated paging area. If the mobile terminal was last located in the terrestrial coverage area of another non-native terrestrial network, the native **MMSS** can reroute the call to the non-native  
25 terrestrial network. If the mobile terminal has detached from a terrestrial network or is otherwise being serviced by the satellite communications network, the native **MMSS** can reroute the call to the satellite communications network.

30 According to embodiments of the present invention, the home location registers HLR for a terrestrial network can include a register for each mobile terminal native to that terrestrial network, and the visitor location registers VLR for the terrestrial network can include a VLR register



for each mobile terminal (native or non-native) currently registered for communication with the terrestrial network. The VLR register for a mobile terminal (native or non-native) currently registered with the terrestrial network can define a paging area (one or more cells) for the registered

5 mobile terminal. The HLR register for a native mobile terminal can include a VLR ID identifying either a VLR register of any terrestrial network to which a native mobile terminal is registered, or an antenna beam of the satellite **SAT** through which the mobile terminal can be reached.

Accordingly, a call placed to a mobile terminal is first routed to the HLR

10 register of the native terrestrial network for the mobile terminal to determine the VLR ID for the mobile terminal. The VLR ID is used by the mobility management subsystem to route the call to the appropriate paging area of a native or non-native terrestrial network or to an antenna beam of a satellite network.

15 By way of example, a mobile terminal may be native to a first terrestrial network including terrestrial coverage area **TCA1**, mobile telephone switching office **MTSO1**, home location registers **HLR1**, visitor location registers **VLR1**, and mobility management subsystem **MMSS1**. Home location registers **HLR1** thus include an HLR register having a VLR

20 ID stored therein corresponding to the mobile terminal whether the mobile terminal is currently being serviced through the first native terrestrial network or another non-native terrestrial network or the satellite network. The mobile terminal may also provide terrestrial communications through a second non-native terrestrial network including coverage area **TCA2**,

25 **MTSO2**, **HLR2**, **VLR2**, and **MMSS2** as well as through a first satellite coverage area **SCA1** defined by the satellite network.

In addition, a VLR register is provided for the mobile terminal in any terrestrial network with which the mobile terminal is registered, and the VLR register identifies a paging area (one or more cells) within the

30 respective terrestrial coverage area through which the mobile terminal should be paged. The satellite network may also include satellite visitor location registers **SVLR** including a VLR register for each mobile terminal

being serviced through the satellite network wherein a VLR register identifies one or more antenna beams over which a respective registered mobile terminal can be paged. In other words, a VLR ID for a mobile terminal can be stored in a respective HLR register for the mobile terminal

5 at the mobile terminal's native terrestrial network, and this VLR ID can be used by the mobility management subsystem to route calls to the mobile terminal through the native terrestrial network, to the mobile terminal through a non-native terrestrial network, or to the mobile terminal through a satellite network. The use of VLR registers and HLR registers is also

10 discussed in Application Serial No. 08/754,382 entitled "Position Registration For Cellular Satellite Communication Systems" from which the present application claims priority. The disclosure of Application Serial No. 08/754,382 is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

In other words, the VLR ID for a mobile terminal is stored in

15 an HLR register in the **HLR** of the mobile terminal's native terrestrial network, and this VLR ID may be considered to represent a geographic location at which the mobile terminal has most recently been registered. For example, a mobile terminal may be native to a first terrestrial network providing service for the first terrestrial coverage area **TCA1**, but

20 communications may also be provided for the mobile terminal by second, third, and fourth non-native terrestrial networks **TCA2**, **TCA3**, and **TCA4**. The VLR ID for the mobile terminal stored in **HLR1** of the native terrestrial network can thus provide a geographic location of the mobile terminal as being within one of the terrestrial coverage areas **TCA1**, **TCA2**, **TCA3**, and

25 **TCA4** when the mobile terminal is registered for service with one of the corresponding terrestrial networks. Similarly, the VLR ID for the mobile terminal can provide a geographic location of the mobile terminal as being within one of the satellite coverage areas **SCA1**, **SCA2**, and **SCA3** when the mobile terminal is registered for service with one of the corresponding

30 antenna beams of the satellite network.

In the event that a dual mode mobile terminal is communicating with one of the terrestrial communications networks

covering terrestrial coverage areas **TCA1-4** and the mobile terminal determines that service with the terrestrial network is about to be lost, the mobile terminal can perform a DETACH operation from the terrestrial network so that calls are forwarded to the satellite network and transmitted  
5 by the appropriate antenna beam to the satellite coverage area **SCA1-3** in which the mobile terminal is located. The use of a DETACH operation is discussed in greater detail in U.S. Application Serial No. 08/754,382, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

If a DETACH operation is performed for a mobile terminal, the  
10 HLR register at the native terrestrial network for the detached mobile terminal can include an indication that a DETACH operation has been performed, and the native terrestrial network can forward an indication of the last known location of the mobile terminal to the satellite communications network. Based on the information transmitted by the  
15 native terrestrial communications network, the satellite communications network can provide a VLR register in the satellite visitor location registers **SVLR** for the detached mobile terminal identifying the antenna spot beam covering the satellite coverage area covering the terrestrial coverage area from which the detached mobile terminal detached. By performing a  
20 DETACH operation wherein the mobile terminal detaches from a terrestrial network instead of attaching to a satellite network, a load of over the air registration requests from mobile terminals to the satellite network can be reduced.

For example, the mobile terminal may be within the second  
25 terrestrial coverage area **TCA2** when a DETACH operation is performed so that service should be provided by the satellite network. In response to the DETACH operation, the second terrestrial network providing service for the second terrestrial coverage area can inform the first native terrestrial network that the mobile terminal has performed the DETACH operation. In  
30 response, the first native terrestrial network can provide an approximate longitude and latitude for the second terrestrial coverage area **TCA2** to the satellite system so that the satellite communications network can transmit

pages to the DETACHED mobile terminal over the antenna spot beam for the first satellite coverage area **SCA1** including the second terrestrial coverage area **TCA2**. Accordingly, calls can be forwarded from the first native terrestrial network to the satellite network, so that the detached

5 mobile terminal can be paged over the antenna spot beam providing service to the first satellite coverage area **SCA1**. In this example, the HLR register for the detached mobile terminal includes a VLR ID directing incoming calls to the satellite network where the VLR register for the detached mobile terminal identifies the satellite coverage area **SCA1**.

10 In the alternative, the mobile terminal may be native to the first terrestrial network servicing the first terrestrial coverage area **TCA1**, and receiving service from the second terrestrial network in the second terrestrial coverage area **TCA2** when service is lost without first performing a DETACH operation. In this situation, the HLR register for the mobile

15 terminal directs the call to the second terrestrial network so that the mobile terminal is paged over the second terrestrial coverage area **TCA2**, but the page is not received by the mobile terminal which has lost service. The second terrestrial network thus informs the first terrestrial network that the mobile terminal did not respond. The first native terrestrial network can

20 then forward the call to the satellite network along with positional information that the mobile terminal was last serviced in the second terrestrial coverage area so that the satellite system can page the mobile terminal over the first satellite coverage area **SCA1** including the second terrestrial coverage area **TCA2**. If the mobile terminal responds, the

25 satellite network can instruct the first native terrestrial network to update the HLR register for the mobile terminal so that future calls are forwarded to the satellite network.

When registered for operation with the antenna spot beam covering the first satellite coverage area **SCA1**, the mobile terminal can

30 store a beam ID for the antenna spot beam for the first satellite coverage area **SCA1**. If after detaching from a terrestrial network and being registered with the first satellite coverage area **SCA1**, the mobile terminal is

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management subsystem for the mobile terminal's native terrestrial network may need to determine how to route the call based on previously received information. If the mobile terminal has not transmitted recently, however, the previously received information may not be accurate.

- 5                   In a terrestrial network according to embodiments of the present invention, a base station for each network cell may broadcast information identifying the terrestrial network, the base station within the network, and a paging area or location area to which the station belongs. In this context, a paging area is a group of neighboring base stations
- 10 servicing neighboring cells that all broadcast paging messages to mobile terminals. By transmitting paging messages from a group of neighboring base stations in a paging area as opposed to transmitting paging messages from a single base station, the probability of reaching a mobile terminal can be increased if the mobile terminal has moved within the
- 15 paging area since the last transmission. A mobile terminal may have last transmitted from cell **Ch** of Figure 2, wherein cell **Ch** is part of a paging area including cells **Cd**, **Ce**, **Cg**, **Ch**, **Ci**, **Ck**, and **Cl**. A subsequent paging message for the mobile terminal can be transmitted to the paging area and received by the mobile terminal if within any of the cells of the paging area.
- 20 The mobile terminal can then respond to any base station of the paging area based on signal strength and/or quality.

- As long as the mobile terminal responds to a base station within the paging area within which the mobile terminal was previously registered, the mobility management subsystem does not need to update
- 25 the HLR register and/or VLR register for the mobile terminal. In other words, the paging area for the mobile terminal stored in the VLR register corresponding to the mobile terminal does not need to be updated until the mobile terminal is moved to a different paging area, to a different terrestrial network, or to a satellite network. The mobile terminal can thus move
- 30 between different cells of a paging area without performing registrations or location updates with the terrestrial network. In some terrestrial networks, a periodic location update may be specified such that a location update is

performed after a set period of time whether the mobile terminal has changed paging areas or not.

If a mobile terminal detects that a base station to which it has chosen to listen belongs to a different paging area than the one to which the mobile terminal is registered, the mobile terminal may perform a location update by transmitting a registration request to the terrestrial network via the new base station. In response to the registration request, the mobility management subsystem can update the VLR register for the mobile terminal to identify the new paging area. By defining a paging area to include a cluster of neighboring cells, a mobile terminal does not need to perform a location update every time it crosses a cell boundary from one cell to another. Moreover, location updates resulting from the temporary fading of a base station signal can also be reduced. Timers can also be used to reduce unnecessary location updates by requiring passage of a predetermined period of time after the fading of a signal before requesting a location update based on a stronger signal of another paging area. The use of timers, however, may result in the loss of calls during the predetermined period of time after losing the signal of a first paging area and performing a location update in a new paging area.

In an alternative, a unique paging area may be defined for each mobile terminal so that a mobile terminal is always in the center of its own paging area. For example, when the mobile terminal is in cell **Ch** of Figure 2, the paging area for the mobile terminal can include the cell **Ch** and all cells adjacent cell **Ch**. If the mobile terminal moves to cell **Cd**, the paging area for the mobile terminal can be redefined to include cell **Cd** and all cells adjacent cell **Cd**. The unique paging area can be accomplished by transmitting a list of base stations that belong to the new paging area to the mobile terminal after it has performed a location update.

Satellite networks as discussed above with regard to Figure 1 may provide service through a plurality of antenna beams each defining a respective satellite coverage area **SCA1-3** wherein a satellite coverage area is significantly larger than a cell of a terrestrial coverage area **TCA1-4**

served by respective terrestrial networks. With conventional satellite antenna sizes, a diameter of a satellite coverage area may be on the order of 200Km to 2000km. The likelihood that a mobile terminal will move from one satellite coverage area to another during a short period of time is

5 relatively low when service is provided from a geostationary satellite(s). On the other hand, antenna spot beams provided from non-geostationary satellites may sweep over the earth at relatively high velocities due to the satellite's motion relative to the earth. The reregistration of mobile terminals in non-geostationary satellite networks is discussed, for example,  
 10 in U.S. Patent No. 5,289,527 to Tiedmann et al. entitled "Mobile Communications Device Registration Method" wherein reregistration transmissions from a mobile terminal are triggered not by a change in relative position of the satellite antenna spot beams, but instead by a change in the absolute position of the mobile terminal. The disclosure of  
 15 the Tiedmann et al. patent is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. In a geostationary satellite network, however, the antenna spot beams define satellite coverage areas that are relatively stationary with respect to the earth.

Because of the relatively large satellite coverage area  
 20 serviced by an antenna spot beam (as compared with cells of terrestrial coverage areas), the capacity of a satellite network measured in units of "calls per MHz per square kilometer" may be substantially lower than the capacity for a terrestrial network. A satellite network, however, may provide more economic coverage for large expanses of relatively  
 25 unpopulated terrain, such as ocean, than can be provided by a terrestrial network. Satellite and terrestrial communications networks can thus provide mutually complementary service with terrestrial networks servicing areas of relatively high urban population density, and with satellite networks serving rural areas of relatively low population density as illustrated in  
 30 Figure 1.

In such dual-mode system, it may thus be desirable to handle as many calls as possible through the higher capacity terrestrial networks.



The satellite network may thus desirably be used to handle calls to and from mobile terminals that cannot be serviced by one of the terrestrial networks. Preferably, a dual-mode system according to embodiments to the present invention can automatically route calls via satellite or terrestrial

5 network to accommodate movement of the dual-mode mobile terminal being called without requiring action on the part of the mobile terminal user. A mobility management sub-system according to a terrestrial network should preferably route calls to the mobile terminal via a terrestrial network when possible, and when service through the terrestrial network is not

10 possible, the call should be routed through the satellite network.

Coverage of a terrestrial network within its terrestrial coverage area may not be complete, for example, because the nature of the terrain may prevent reception of mobile terminal signals in areas known as "black spots" or because base stations are not close enough in some

15 areas. Terrestrial network coverage may be relatively complete in two neighboring cities and for most areas therebetween, for example, but mobile terminals may be unable to communicate with the terrestrial network at a particular location along a highway between the two cities. Service via a terrestrial network may also be unavailable when a mobile terminal

20 moves into a terrestrial coverage area to which the mobile terminal's subscription is not applicable so that the mobile terminal is denied access. Alternately, a mobile terminal may be unable to access a terrestrial network which operates according to a technology (such as TDMA or CDMA) that is not compatible with the mobile terminal.

25 In each of the examples of incomplete terrestrial network coverage, a continuous stream of traffic along the highway between the two cities may result in loss of terrestrial network coverage for a large number of mobile terminals at the same location. For dual-mode mobile terminals losing terrestrial network coverage at this location, a potential number of

30 attempted satellite network registrations at that location could be equal to the traffic of the dual-mode mobile terminals along the highway. As there may be a relatively high number of such points wherein terrestrial network

coverage may be regularly lost throughout a region covered by a satellite network, a number of attempted registrations with the satellite network could be excessive.

5 Mobility management subsystems and methods according to  
embodiments of the present invention thus can provide for tracking of dual-  
mode mobile terminals when terrestrial network coverage for the dual-  
mode mobile terminal is lost without requiring direct registration of the dual-  
mode mobile terminal with the satellite network. Unnecessary use of  
satellite network capacity can thus be reduced. According to one aspect of  
10 the present invention, a dual-mode mobile terminal is programmed to  
announce its departure (via a DETACH message) from a terrestrial network  
as opposed to announcing its arrival (via a registration request) in a  
satellite network. On receipt of the DETACH message, the terrestrial  
network from which the mobile terminal has detached forwards this  
15 information to the HLR register for the detached mobile terminal located at  
the native terrestrial network for the detached mobile terminal. The mobility  
management subsystem for the native terrestrial network can thus route  
subsequent calls for the detached mobile terminal to the satellite network.  
Moreover, the mobility management network for the native terrestrial  
20 network can forward information identifying a location of the terrestrial  
coverage area (or base station or paging area) of the terrestrial network  
from which the mobile terminal detached so that the satellite network can  
determine the satellite coverage area within which the detached mobile  
terminal is located and over which antenna spot beam to service the  
25 detached mobile terminal.

In the event that the mobile terminal loses terrestrial network  
coverage without successfully performing a DETACH operation, the native  
terrestrial network for the mobile terminal can first attempt to route a call to  
the mobile terminal through the terrestrial network with which the mobile  
30 terminal was most recently registered. If the mobile terminal cannot be  
reached through the terrestrial network with which it was most recently  
registered, the native mobility management subsystem for the mobile

terminal can attempt to route the call to the satellite network. The native mobility management subsystem can also forward information identifying the terrestrial coverage area (or a base station or paging area) of the terrestrial network with which the mobile terminal was most recently

5 registered thereby allowing the satellite network to route the call over an antenna spot beam to the satellite coverage area including the terrestrial coverage area (or base station or paging area) within which the mobile terminal was most recently known to be located. If the call cannot be placed to the mobile terminal via either a terrestrial network or the satellite  
10 network, the call can be routed to voice mail.

If a mobile terminal has been switched off and transported a relatively long distance, the location of the terrestrial coverage area (or base station or paging area) with which the mobile terminal was last registered may not provide a useful indication of a current location of the  
15 mobile terminal. Accordingly, a dual-mode mobile terminal according to the present invention can store a satellite antenna spot beam identification each time the mobile terminal performs a registration or location update with one of the terrestrial network.

On subsequent power up, the dual-mode mobile terminal can  
20 attempt to locate an available terrestrial network, and the mobile terminal may re-register with a located terrestrial network if the mobile terminal is in a paging area different than the paging area with which the mobile terminal was registered before being turned off. If the mobile terminal is powered up but unable to locate an available terrestrial network, the mobile terminal  
25 can attempt to receive a spot beam identification for the antenna spot beam servicing the satellite coverage area within which the mobile terminal is now located. The received spot beam identification can then be compared with the stored spot beam identification to determine if the mobile terminal has been moved from one satellite coverage area serviced by the first  
30 antenna spot beam to a second satellite coverage area serviced by the second antenna spot beam.

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If the stored antenna spot beam identification is the same as the received antenna spot beam identification, the mobile terminal has not moved outside the satellite coverage area in which the native mobility management subsystem for the mobile terminal will assume that the mobile terminal is located. Accordingly, upon failure of the mobile to respond to an incoming call page from the terrestrial network with which the mobile terminal was last registered, the incoming call page can be forwarded to the satellite network and transmitted using an antenna spot beam servicing the satellite coverage area including the terrestrial cell in which the mobile terminal was last registered. In other words, a registration with the satellite network is not needed because the mobility management subsystem for the mobile terminal can provide course but sufficiently accurate information to the satellite system relating to the location of the mobile terminal. A load of mobile terminal registrations with the satellite network can thus be reduced.

If the stored antenna spot beam identification is different than the received antenna spot beam identification, the mobile terminal may have moved from one satellite coverage area to another satellite coverage area since the last registration with a terrestrial network. Accordingly, the mobile terminal may preferably perform a registration with the satellite network because the mobility management subsystem may be unable to provide accurate information to the satellite network relating to the location of the mobile terminal. In other words, registration with the satellite network may be useful because the mobility management subsystem for the mobile terminal may not have accurate information relating to the location of the mobile terminal.

By operating terrestrial communications networks, satellite communications networks, and mobile terminals as discussed above, calls may be more reliably forwarded to dual-mode mobile terminals operating in systems including coordinated terrestrial and satellite networks while reducing unnecessary registrations of mobile terminals with the satellite network. Accordingly, saturation of satellite network capacity due to mobile

terminal registrations can be reduced. Moreover, aspects of mobile terminals and terrestrial and satellite communications systems can be combined with searching techniques as discussed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,594,776 to Dent entitled "Efficient Paging System"; and in  
5 U.S. Patent No. 5,826,173 to Dent entitled "Efficient Paging System With Sleep Mode Duration Determined By The Guaranteed Number Of Repeats" to provide reliable call delivery. Both of these patents are to the inventor of the present invention, both of these patents are assigned to the assignee of the present invention, and the disclosures of both of these patents are  
10 incorporated herein in their entirety by reference.

A terrestrial network, for example, may transmit first pages for a mobile terminal in a location that the mobile terminal is most likely located and then transmit subsequent pages for the mobile terminal in an expanding area surrounding the most likely location if the mobile terminal  
15 does not respond to the first pages. In addition or in the alternative, a terrestrial network may transmit first pages for the mobile terminal at a normal power level and/or with normal signal coding and then transmit subsequent pages for the mobile terminal using successively higher power and/or successively more robust signal coding. A first page, for example,  
20 may be transmitted on a first try channel which may be a cellular channel, and if the mobile terminal does not respond to the first page, a second page may be transmitted on a second channel which may be a satellite channel.

Examples of operations of mobile terminals and  
25 communications networks according to the present invention are illustrated in the flow charts of Figures 4 and 5. In Figure 4, a mobile terminal may register to receive communications service from a terrestrial communications network at block 61, and communications service can be received at block 63. The registration may be performed, for example,  
30 when the mobile terminal is turned on, when the mobile terminal detects that it has move to a new paging area, when the mobile terminal determines that it has moved to a new terrestrial coverage area, and/or

when a communication is transmitted by the mobile terminal. While registered to receive communications service from the terrestrial network, the mobile terminal is considered to be receiving communications service from the terrestrial network whether communications such as phone calls are provided or not.

While receiving communications from the terrestrial network, the mobile terminal receives an identity code (beam ID) from the satellite network identifying the antenna spot beam servicing the satellite coverage area in which mobile terminal is located at block 65. As long as communications service with the terrestrial network is maintained at block 67, the mobile terminal can determine if a new registration with the terrestrial network is needed at block 69 and continue to receive terrestrial communications service. According to one embodiment of the present invention, an identity code from the satellite network can be received at block 65 each time or only when the mobile terminal registers with a terrestrial network.

If communications service with the terrestrial network are lost at block 67, the mobile terminal may receive a new identity code identifying the antenna spot beam servicing the satellite coverage area in which the mobile terminal is now located at block 71. If the new identity code is the same as the old identity code at block 73, the mobile terminal receives communication service from the satellite network without performing a registration with the satellite network at block 75. For example, the mobile terminal may move outside terrestrial coverage area **TCA1** of Figure 1 while remaining in satellite coverage area **SCA1**, and so that the native terrestrial network for the mobile terminal can correctly assume that the mobile terminal is still in area **SCA1**.

If the new identity code is not the same as the previous identity code at block 73, the mobile terminal may perform a registration with the satellite network at block 77 before receiving satellite communications service at block 79. For example, the mobile terminal may be receiving terrestrial communications service within area **TCA1** so that

the first identity code identifies the satellite antenna spot beam for area **SCA1**. If the mobile terminal is turned off and transported to area **SCA2** before being turned on again, the mobile terminal may need to register with the satellite network to receive service in area **SCA2** because the terrestrial  
5 network may be unable to anticipate this move. Satellite communications may be maintained until the mobile terminal is moved to an area serviced by a terrestrial network at blocks **81** and **82**.

Mobility management operations are further illustrated in the flow chart of Figure 5. At block **101**, a native terrestrial network can store a  
10 location identifier for a dual mode mobile terminal that is registered for service with the native terrestrial network or another terrestrial network compatible for service with the mobile terminal. As discussed above, the location identifier may be a VLR ID stored in the HLR register  
15 corresponding to the mobile terminal, and the VLR ID may be used identify a VLR register for a paging area in the native terrestrial network or another terrestrial network within which the mobile terminal is located. As long a terrestrial service is maintained for the mobile terminal at block **103**, new location identifiers for the mobile terminal can be stored if the mobile terminal moves to a location corresponding to a new location identifier at  
20 block **105**. A new location identifier may be stored, for example, if the mobile terminal moves to a different paging area and/or to a coverage area for a different terrestrial network.

If terrestrial service is lost at block **103**, the native terrestrial network can identify for the satellite network the location within which the  
25 mobile terminal has been most recently registered for service with a terrestrial network at block **107**. Accordingly, the satellite network can forward subsequent calls to the mobile terminal without requiring registration from the mobile terminal provided that the mobile terminal does not move to a new satellite coverage area. For example, the mobile  
30 terminal may be moved outside terrestrial coverage area TCA1 while remaining within satellite coverage area SCA1. As discussed above with regard to Figure 4, the mobile terminal can perform a registration with the

satellite network in the event that service is lost with a terrestrial network and the mobile terminal has been moved to a new satellite coverage area (such as SCA2). Calls for the mobile terminal can then be forwarded by the native terrestrial network to the satellite network at block 109 until

5 terrestrial service for the mobile terminal is again available at block 111.

In the drawings and specification, there have been disclosed typical preferred embodiments of the invention and, although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the invention being set forth in

10 the following claims.

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